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deaths from yellow fever during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from smallpox during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from typhus fever during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from cholera during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from plague during the week, none; number of deaths from other causes during the week, 3. Prevailing diseases, malarial fever in a mild form. General sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, very good.

Bill of health was issued to the following vessel: June 8, steamship *Utstein*, crew, 15; passengers from this port, none; passengers in transit, none; baggage disinfected, none. June 13, steamship *Esther*, crew, 19; passengers from this port, 6; passengers in transit, none; baggage disinfected, 5 pieces; steamship *Banan*, crew, 20; passengers from this port, 1; passengers in transit, none; baggage disinfected, 1 piece.

Respectfully,

D. W. GOODMAN,
Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Investigation as to source of cholera infection at Manila.

MANILA, P. I., May 9, 1902.

SIR: In reply to your letter of the 1st ultimo, relative to the manner in which cholera was introduced into Manila, I have the honor to state that further investigations tend to confirm my report of March 30 that the disease was introduced by vegetables from Canton admitted prior to March 5, the date upon which these articles were prohibited. However, a vessel arrived from Hongkong on March 16 and was cleared on the 17th that had on board vegetables that Asst. Surg. J. W. Kerr had not certified. These were refused to be landed, and I have been unable to secure evidence that any of these were smuggled ashore. Another point against the latter being the source of infection is, that cholera appeared three days later and that the same vegetables eaten by those on board ship produced no sickness.

It has been impossible to ascertain definitely at what time the infection was introduced and what particular shipment of vegetables is responsible for starting the epidemic, since no history of value could be secured from the first cases relative to the source or nature of the food they had eaten.

I am now having investigations conducted through Filipino physicians in the San Nicolas district, the locality in which the disease made its appearance, in order to ascertain more definitely if any cases of cholera occurred before March 20 and relative to the food products and their source used at that time.

Respectfully,

J. C. PERRY,
*Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.,
Chief Quarantine Officer for the Philippine Islands.*

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Progress of the cholera epidemic in the Philippine Islands from March 27 to May 4, 1902.

MANILA, P. I., May 9, 1902.

SIR: I have the honor to report on the progress of the cholera epidemic in the Philippine Islands as follows, for the period from March